

Although it

161 has an average of 19 inhabitants per sq. km.,
[241] the southern zone has lands that are suitable
[631] for agriculture and for irrigation, such as in
[128] Amatenango. Later I shall discuss the influence of these factors on the uneven economic and social development of the three zones.

161 The figures on Indians are based exclusively on use of the Indian language and
162 so include both monolinguals and bilinguals. To differentiate each group, however,
197 I have made corrections based on field work
191 as shown in Table 2.

• 141 The average height of these Indians ranges from 1.53 to 1.60 m. Referring to

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- 141 the Tzeltal of Tenejapa, F. Starr (1902a) gives measurements of 1.557.1 of height for men and 1.438.4 for women. Local variations exist between municipalities and between zones of different climate and altitude. Blom and LaFarge (1926-27, 2:328-29) describe the Tzeltal of the lower area of Bachajon:

142 Physically, the Tzeltal, like all the Mayance Indians, are short, averaging probably about 160 centimeters (5 feet, 4 inches) for the men, and slightly less for the women. Their build is slender, with stringy muscles, except for a good development of the calves. Hands and feet are small and well formed. Their slender-

[P.196-C]

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certain times of the year for ceremonies, such as those at Chakalchib, and formerly at Campontik, to be mentioned later. The Bachajon hold their own ceremonies at their village.

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Physically, the Tzeltal, like all the Mayance Indians, are short, averaging probably about 160 centimeters (5 feet, 4 inches) for the men, and slightly less for the women. Their build is slender, with stringy muscles, except for a good development of the calves. Hands and feet are small and well-formed. Their slenderness is deceptive, for their great strength lies in their legs, back, and neck, seen in their ability to carry loads of 45 kilograms (100 lbs.) and upwards, all day up and down hill without undue fatigue. Taking in a tump-line a load under which they cannot rise from the floor.

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FIG. 278—Finca Tecojá, Chis. Houses of Indians attached to the Finca.

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[304]

without help, they will carry it with ease. The lifting power of their arms is less than that of Americans or Ladinos. Their headform is meso- to brachycephalic, and the cranium is small. Deformation in the shape of a marked depression just above the juncture of the hair-line and the forehead, due to the use of a tump-line from early infancy, may be responsible for the conical appearance of the top of the skull. Noses are, on the whole, mesorrhine and small, with little appearance of the famous "Maya Nose," and then in a narrow form, lacking the width of nostril seen in pre-historic figures. Prognathism is slight, alveolar prognathism being the more common, particularly in children. Hair form is straight, coarse, and black. Gray hair or baldness are very unusual. Body hair, as far as could be observed,

estimate, with their own, regular Indian administration under the control of the Ladino government. The *Presidente Municipal*, a most obliging man, got the Indian *Presidente* for us, whom we photographed by the last light of the day (fig. 329). Through this chief, men were sent out to bring in grass; they returned with enormous, green bundles as big as themselves. 361
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The Indian houses outside the town differ from those previously described in the possession of a sort of porch, or part under the roof in front screened with boards, introductory to the house itself. 342

The Tenejapeños are strongly built, thickset, and short, with enormously powerful calves. In fact the chief industry of the tribe is acting as porters. They go in large bands to places at a considerable distance to take or bring back loads, competing successfully with the Chamula pack-trains. In this the women are as proficient as the men. Their colour is dark, a rich brown, more red than golden, with distinctly pink cheeks showing through in the case of the children and old people. The men are almost beardless. Faces are rather broad and round* (fig. 380).

The essential parts of a man's costume are a pair of shorts and a brown and white striped Chamula Indian blanket, worn as a poncho. Two of these blankets may be comfortably worn in that climate. Hats, when used, are also of Chamula make, of straw with a flat brim, and round, close-fitting crown pointed at the top. Usually they are decorated with ribbons. A sash of white material may be worn, the ends of which, hanging down in front, are elaborately embroidered (fig. 331). The



FIG. 329.—Tenejapa, Chi. The chief of the Tenejapeños.

*Starr (1902) made some measurements upon these people, the most important of which are summarized here. They show an interesting variability. 141

STATURE IN MILLIMETERS									
Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Below	1000—	1050—	1050—	Above	Total
1,537	1,772	1,408	360	75	1000— 1050	1050— 1100	1100— 1150	1150— 1200	100
				Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
CEPHALIC INDEX				75.3	86.6	68.0	18.6		
FACIAL INDEX				81.5	94.5	65.0	29.5		
NASAL INDEX				86.9	102.2	64.1	38.1		